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DRAFT OFFICIAL PLAN 1970
of the City of Hamilton;
Recreation

DESIRABLE
RECREATION
STANDARDS

CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL PLAN

PART THREE

DRAFT OFFICIAL PLAN 1970 OF THE CITY OF

HAMILTON

RECREATION

CITY OF HAMILTON PLANNING DEPARTMENT

THIS DRAFT IS **NOT** AN OFFICIAL PLAN UNLESS
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RECREATIONAL FACILITIES STANDARDS

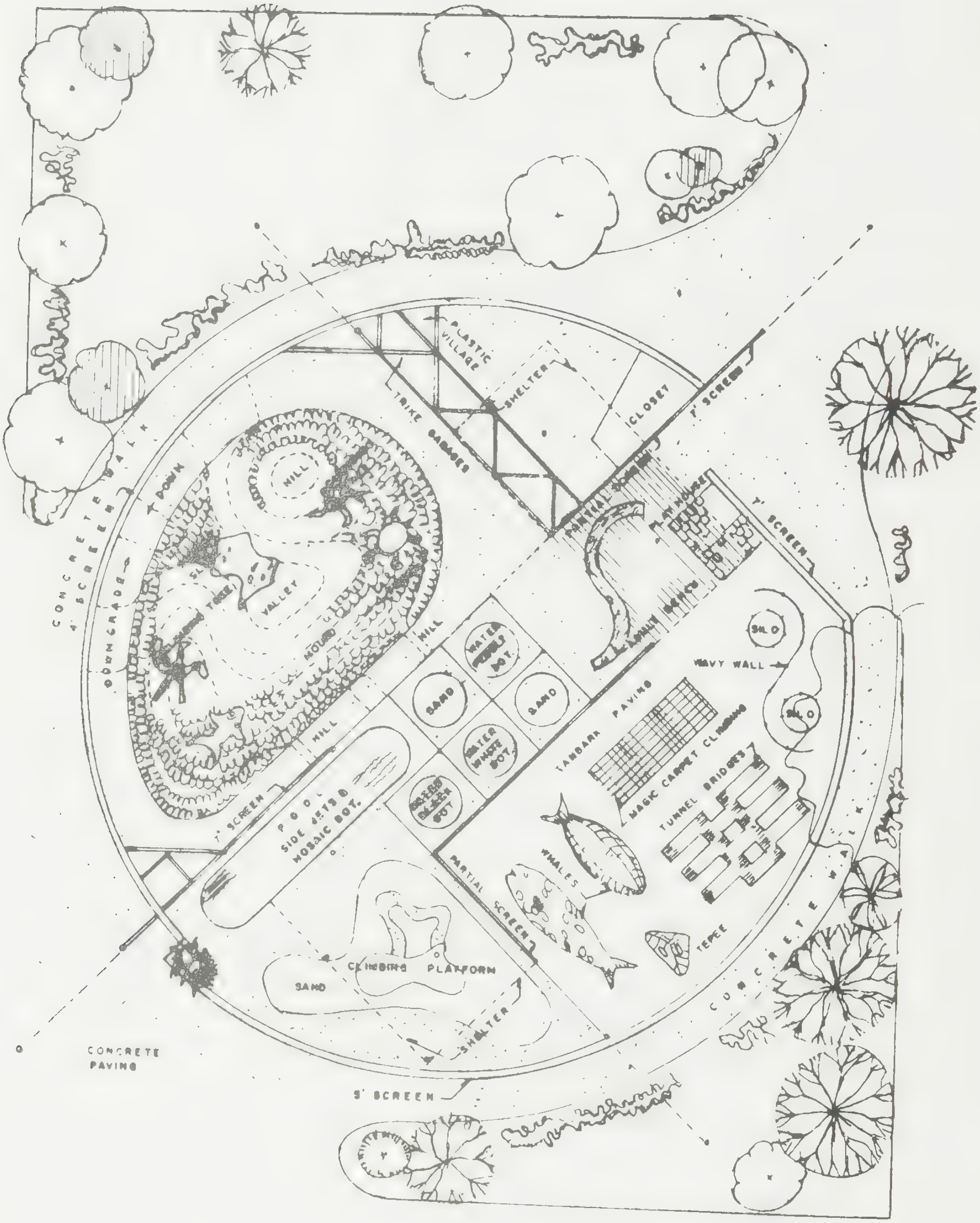
INTRODUCTION

The complex behaviour-opportunity(demand-supply) relationships involved in recreational activity often drive public agencies to arbitrary choices and inefficient policies simply because they cannot at present effectively weigh or relate the critical elements involved. Since public recreational services have been historically free or of nominal cost to the user, public agencies have no effective market mechanism to guide or evaluate their policies. Standards for recreational space and facilities have been developed to provide guidance to public agencies for the evaluation of existing facilities and for the formulation of plans.

The standards used in this plan are composium of the standards proposed by a number of North American recreational and planning agencies. They are the result of a great deal of research and documentation of experience, and thus provide a strong starting point for the planning of the Hamilton recreation system. In order to ensure that the recreation policies of the city will make best use of taxpayer's dollars now and in the future, the planning and recreation agencies must be sensitive to changes in recreational consumer preferences. With a continuing program of research into recreational behavior, and the "test marketing" of new types of recreational activities, we can be confident that recreation policies will be effective responses to a changing society.

The standards proposed in this subsection overlap somewhat with those in the Open Space Plan, because of the obvious close interrelationships between the two fields. The standards presented here, however, enter into considerable design detail and include indoor facilities.

TOTLOT



SCALE: 1 inch = 12.5 feet

RECREATION FACILITIES NEIGHBOURHOOD SCALE SCHEDULE 1·450

FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION SERVED	ACCESSIBILITY RANGE	DESIGN STANDARDS
TOTLOT	Totlots are very small open space areas with play equipment designed for pre-school children, with parental supervision. These facilities are usually provided in high density areas as a substitute for individual backyard space or as part of a large scale housing development; and would in most cases be developed by private interests.	In higher density areas, one totlot should be provided per 800 population.	A totlot should be a maximum of 1/8 mile from residences served. Street crossings should be avoided in designing for the home to totlot walking trip.	Totlots should be in the size range 2, 400 to 5, 000 sq. ft., with the average space per child being 50 to 60 sq. ft. Facilities that should be included in a totlot are: swings (low), slides (low), sand box, mountain climber (low), play sculptures, small open area for free play, a shelter with benches for mothers, space for baby carriages, concrete walk, paved area for wheeled toys, and perhaps a spray pool.
PLAYLOT	Playlots are small open space areas with play equipment designed for pre-school children with parental supervision. Playlots fulfill the same function as totlots; but have more space and equipment. Playlots are provided where there is a need for such a facility and the land required can be feasibly purchased. In most cases, such facilities would be provided by citizens groups or private developers.	One playlot should be provided per 1, 500 to 2, 000 population, or 2 provided per neighbourhood.	The service radius of a playlot would be optimally 1/8 mile or less	Playlots should be a minimum of 25, 000 sq. ft. in size. The components of a playlot should be as follows: swings (low), sand box, mountain climber (low), play sculptures, open area for free play (much larger than in totlot), a shelter with benches for mothers, space for baby carriages, small wading or spray pool, concrete walk and paved area for wheeled toys.
JUNIOR PLAYGROUND	A junior playground is a relatively small open space area designed to satisfy the outdoor recreational needs of children in the age group 5 to 11 years.	In Hamilton, one junior playground would serve 2, 100 persons, in areas where there are no provisions for playgrounds.	This facility should be within 1/4 mile of all residences served.	For scale economies of maintenance and a parklike setting, the minimum size of junior playgrounds should be 2 acres. Components of a junior playground should be: totlot for pre-school children, apparatus area for older children, open space for informal games and play activities, paved area for court games, shade area for story telling, shelter house and drinking fountains, and a wading or spray pool.
PLAYGROUND	Playgrounds are open space areas with facilities that satisfy the outdoor recreational needs of primarily the age group of 5 to 12 years; but also offer limited recreational opportunities for youths and adults.	One playground should be provided for every 5, 000 to 6, 000 population.	Playgrounds would be reached primarily by walking and thus should not be more than 1/2 mile of all residences served.	A playground should be a minimum of 5 acres and a maximum of 7 acres in size. A playground should include the following components: totlot for pre-school children, apparatus area for older children, open space for informal games and play activities, paved area for court games, football fields, fastball diamonds, shade area for story telling, shelter house and drinking fountains, wading or spray pool, shaded passive area for older people, landscaping with perhaps a small garden and picnic area. See Detailed Design Standards for specific space requirements.
NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE (Building)	A neighbourhood centre building is a structure that contains indoor facilities required in a neighbourhood park-playground complex. These include a multi-purpose room to serve neighbourhood meetings and activity groups, and two changing rooms.	The facilities contained in a neighbourhood centre building should be provided for every 3, 000 to 4, 000 people or neighbourhood.	These facilities should be within 1/4 mile and not more than 1/2 mile of all residences served.	A multi-purpose meeting room and two changing rooms should be provided at each park-playground site. It is recommended that such facilities be contained in elementary schools located in the neighbourhood complex site. The design of the facilities should be such that there is as little disturbance to the rest of the elementary school, and that there is an environment conducive to recreation activities. This would require rooms in addition to school facilities.
NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPLEX	A site within a neighbourhood that contains an elementary school, neighbourhood park, playground, and playlot.	Such a complex would serve one neighbourhood or a population of about 6, 000.	The complex should be within 1/4 mile and not more than 1/2 mile of all residences served.	The size of a site for a neighbourhood complex should be in the range 10 acres to 20 acres. The site would include all the facilities of a playlot, playground, and elementary school site. Since such a complex promotes scale economies of maintenance, this should be administered by one authority.

RECREATION FACILITIES

COMMUNITY SCALE

SCHEDULE 1·451

FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION SERVED	ACCESSIBILITY RANGE	DESIGN STANDARDS
COMMUNITY PLAYFIELD	A playfield is a relatively large open space area with recreation facilities and areas for all age groups in a community. A portion of a playfield is developed for highly organized team sports.	A playfield serves one community or 20,000 to 25,000 population.	A playfield should be within 1 mile of all residences served, or 1 1/2 miles in lower density areas. This facility should be easily accessible through public transportation.	A playfield should be a minimum of 20 acres and a maximum of 30 acres in size. The following facilities should be provided in a playfield: area for game courts (tennis, volleyball, handball, basketball, horseshoes, shuffleboard, and other games); sports fields for softball (fastball), baseball, football, and soccer; open turfed lawn including picnic area; landscaped park; and children's play area. Also there may be a running track and space for field events. There should be lighting on game fields and courts for night use. See Detailed Design Standards for specific requirements.
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL (Teaching Pool)	A moderate size outdoor swimming pool (see minimum specifications in the Design Standards) with adequate water treatment.	A community outdoor swimming pool should be provided for every 20-25,000 population.	The maximum service radius of an outdoor pool should be 1 to 1 1/2 miles, and it should be easily accessible via public transit.	The actual size of an outdoor swimming pool is determined by the number of people accommodated--which should be 2 1/2% of the population. Twelve square feet of water area is needed to accommodate each swimmer, thus the total area of the pool should be 2 1/2% of the population x 12 square feet in a community of 22,400 population, a pool having an area of 6,720 square feet: Minimum Length - 75 feet, Minimum Width - 12 feet, Minimum Depth - 12 feet. One car space should be provided for every four patrons.
ARTIFICIAL ICE RINK	A community ice rink is an area enclosed by boards, with an artificial ice making plant. This area can be used for hockey, figure skating, and pleasure skating in the colder months and for basketball, lacrosse, floor hockey etc. in the summer months.	One artificial ice rink should be provided per 20,000 to 25,000 population.	The maximum service radius of an artificial ice rink should be 1 to 1 1/2 miles, and it should be easily accessible via public transit.	Rinks for ice hockey should be a minimum of 65 feet by 165 feet, and a maximum of 85 feet by 200 feet. The corners should be rounded with a 15 foot radius and surrounded by a wooden barrier 3 to 4 feet high. An optimum of 30 square feet should be provided per skater for pleasure skating. Twenty square feet is the minimun and leads to congested conditions. An artificial ice rink should have night lighting, a warming shed or shelter house, music (when possible), runways (avoid concrete or earth areas), and pleasant landscaping.
COMMUNITY CENTRE BUILDING	A separate building or a section of a secondary school that provides indoor recreational facilities required at the community scale.	One community recreation building should be provided per 20,000 to 25,000 population.	This facility should be within 1 to 1 1/2 miles of residences served, and be easily accessible by public transit.	The community recreation building should be located in a community playfield, or as part of a secondary school in a community complex. This indoor facility should contain an office, storage area, kitchen, change rooms, lavatories, game rooms or multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium, social hall, arts and crafts shop, music room and branch library.
COMMUNITY COMPLEX	A community complex is an area in which a secondary school site, with its recreational facilities, is integrated with a playfield.	One community complex would be provided per 20,000 to 25,000 persons or per community.	This site should be within 1 to 1 1/2 miles of all residences served, and be easily accessible via public transit.	A community complex site would contain all the features of a playfield and a secondary school site. Since such a combined facility facilitates scale economies in maintenance, this should be administered under one authority. The area required for such a site would be 25 to 50 acres.

RECREATION FACILITIES

DISTRICT SCALE

SCHEDULE 1·452

FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION SERVED	ACCESSIBILITY RANGE	DESIGN STANDARDS
DISTRICT PARK-PLAYFIELD	A district park-playfield is an open space site that combines a community playfield and a community park when this type of development is most feasible. This site would contain the active recreational facilities that are provided at the district scale.	This combined facility would serve 40 to 50, 000 population. It would also contain the playfield function for one community.	The maximum accessibility range would be 2 miles with an optimum of 1 mile. It should be easily accessible by public transit.	A district park playfield should be a minimum of 40 acres in size, with one half of the area devoid of active recreational facilities.
INDOOR SWIMMING POOL	A moderate size (see minimum specifications) indoor swimming pool with adequate water treatment	A minimum of one indoor swimming pool should be provided per 40-50, 000 population. Ideally, an indoor swimming pool should be provided at each secondary school.	An indoor pool should be a maximum of 1 1/2 miles from residences served and be easily accessible by public transit.	The minimum size of an indoor swimming pool should be as follows: Minimum Length - 75 feet, Minimum Width - 35 feet, Minimum Depth - 3 feet, Maximum Depth - 12 feet. For purposes of competition, an indoor pool should be at least 25 metres (since all records are now recorded on the metric system) and six lanes wide (each 7 feet wide, with outside lanes being 8 feet). Note: When calculating the total pool area required by the population, indoor and outdoor pools are both taken into account --if they are easily available to the public. For parking purposes, 1 car space should be provided for every 4 patrons.
DAY CAMP SITE (Natural areas only)	An area where children can learn to appreciate and enjoy nature under trained leadership in an out-of-doors environment. (See description of Schedules 1. 444 and 1. 445 in Subsection 1-5.)	A day camp should be provided in each community or district park of 1 day camp per 25, 000 to 50, 000 population.	A day camp should be a maximum of two miles from residences served or easily accessible via public transit.	The day camp site should provide a wooded area, hills or uneven contours, a clearing of open area that is relatively flat, a small stream, and minimum sanitary and shelter facilities.
TRACK AND FIELD FACILITY	A 400 metre outdoor running track and areas for field events, optimally with spectator facilities.	One track should be provided at each secondary school and at minimum, 1 per 50, 000 people.	A track should be within 1 1/2 miles of all residences served.	Great care should be taken in the layout of the track and the markings (or reference marks) in order to ensure that performances at the track are acceptable as records. The trend in track construction is to composition surfaces (asphalt and rubber) with permanent markings. Such construction necessitates a greater initial expense than conventional cinder tracks; but low maintenance costs and all-weather performance make such construction a feasible and desireable investment.
BASEBALL DIAMOND	A full-size baseball (hardball) diamond with regulation mound, fences, and some spectator facilities.	One baseball diamond should be provided per 30, 000 population	A baseball diamond is best located in a district park-playfield and thus should be a maximum of 2 miles from residences served.	The diamond should be 90 feet by 90 feet with 60 feet 6 inches from the pitching rubber to home plate. The minimum dimensions for the whole field should be 300 feet by 300 feet.
TENNIS COURTS	A regulation tennis court with markings for singles and doubles and adequate provision of screens (to enclose the general playing area)	Tennis courts are usually provided in aggregations in either a community or district playfield. There should be 1 tennis court per 2, 000 population at the community or district scale.	Tennis courts should be a maximum of 1 1/2 miles from residences served.	Tennis Courts are most effective when designed in clusters of 6 or 8.
RECREATION SERVICE BUILDING	A building or section of a larger building (e. g. indoor pool-gym complex) that contains an office, store, and change and shower rooms.	This facility should be provided at each district recreational complex or 1 per 50, 000 population.	This facility should be a maximum of 1 1/2 miles from residences served and be easily accessible via public transit.	
DISTRICT COMPLEX	A district complex is an area which encompasses a secondary school site, a district park-playfield and the various district scale facilities. (This is essentially the same as a community complex except that a large park area, a day camp, and an indoor pool are included).	This integrated facility would serve from 40 to 50, 000 population.	This should be a maximum of 1 1/2 miles from residences served.	The site for a district complex would be in the range of 45 to 60 acres.

RECREATION FACILITIES CITY-WIDE SCALE SCHEDULE 1·453

FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION SERVED	ACCESSIBILITY RANGE	DESIGN STANDARDS
INDOOR ARENA	A building of which the primary purpose is to provide an artificial ice surface, food concessions and storage space. It should provide seats for spectators.	The ratio of indoor to outdoor arenas depends on the specific needs of a municipality.	This would depend on the number of arenas required. Such a facility would be reached primarily by automobile or public transit. Driving time over 30 minutes should be avoided.	The design of individual arenas should be tailored to the expected scale of activities and spectator interest. Ice surfaces for hockey should be a minimum of 65 by 165 feet and a maximum of 85 feet by 200 feet. The corners should be rounded (15 foot radius) and be surrounded by a wooden barrier 3 to 4 feet high. In parking areas, 1 car space should be provided for every 3 patrons.
FIELD HOUSE	A building whose primary purpose is to provide indoor track and field facilities, indoor tennis courts and perhaps a basketball court. It may or may not provide seats for spectators.	The provision of such facilities would depend on the number, size, and intensity of interest of organizations and educational institutions that have track and field programs or tennis programs.	The service radius would depend on the number of field houses provided; but such facilities should be within a 30 minute drive of residences served and be easily accessible via public transit.	A field house would optimally contain the following components: 200 metre composition (asphalt-rubber track), hard surface tennis courts, basketball floor, runways and pits for jumping and valuting events; foldaway stands can be used for spectator purposes, and will allow considerable floor area to be used at other times. (It is possible that a hockey rink could be surrounded by a composition track with foldaway stands being opened across the track when considerable spectator space is required for hockey or lacrosse games.)
SMALL STADIUM OR ATHETLIC FIELD	Permanent outdoor seating structures with their areas intended for observing athletic and other activities sponsored by schools or municipalities. These are designed for highly organized games and sports which attract less than 10, 000 spectators. Such a facility is usually integrated into a district recreational complex.	The number and specific design of stadia depends on the number and frequency of activities to be accommodated, and the intensity of spectator interest.	The service radius of a small stadium would depend on the scale of the stadium and the intensity of spectator interest. Such a facility should be easily accessible by public transit.	An athletic field with spectator facilities should contain the following components: football field, baseball field, soccer field, quarter mile track, jumping and vaulting pit, tennis courts, pressbox, toilet facilities, storage facilities, drinking fountains, locker and shower facilities, and flood lights. The entire area should be enclosed by a wall or fence.
WINTER SPORTS AREA	An open space area in a natural setting that is developed to accommodate all types of winter outdoor recreational activities.	The demand for such areas and their appropriate facilities is a function of the interests and desires of the residents of the city.	Winter sports areas should be within a 30 minute drive of all residences served.	A winter sports area includes ski slopes, toboggan slides, natural ice areas, a ski jump, areas for motorized sleds and a speed skating track. See Detailed Design Standards for particulars.
ZOO OR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	A zoological garden is an area of open space dedicated to preserving wildlife in artificially-designed habitats, either outdoors or in special buildings-often as part of a natural park. A zoo is a more compact facility with almost exclusively fabricated enclosures. These offer both educational and recreational opportunities.	One such facility should be provided in the Metro Hamilton area.	This facility should be within a 30 minute drive of potential users.	
BAND SHELL	A structure designed for outdoor band concerts.	Depends on the demand expressed by citizens.	Note more than a 30 minute drive, and accessible via public transit.	This facility would include storage space, change rooms rehearsal rooms, and washrooms. An attractive setting is a natural amphitheatre.
OUTDOOR THEATRE	An outdoor stage with seating provisions for the performance of plays, ballet, etc.	Depends on the demand expressed by citizens.	Not more than a 30 minute drive, and accessible via public transit.	This facility would include dressing rooms, storage space, a workshop, and washrooms. A natural amphitheatre is an ideal setting
BOTANICAL GARDENS (ARBORETUM)	A large area of land developed to combine some of the functions of a university, museum, and an experimental station, with the informal recreational aspects of a park system. Its plant collections and natural features are used for experimental research, educational display, and passive recreation.	This depends on the size of the area and the expressed interest of citizens; but at least one should be provided in a metropolitan area.	This facility should be within 30 minutes of all parts of the city.	

RECREATION FACILITIES CITY-WIDE SCALE SCHEDULE 1·454

FACILITY	DEFINITION	POPULATION SERVED	ACCESSIBILITY RANGE	DESIGN STANDARDS
CAMPING SITES	An area set aside where people can live outdoors for periods longer than a day. Basic facilities are provided for public convenience and safety, and it may provide sleeping cabins or require tents and will accommodate either short-term or long-term resident camping.	See Design Standards		A camping unit includes: a platform or area for pitching a tent; tables or benches; cooking facilities, nearby water supply and sanitary facilities. See Detailed Design Standards for particulars.
PICNIC CENTRES	An outdoor area with eating and cooking facilities where people can spend part of a day. Basic facilities are provided for public convenience and safety.	See Design Standards	There should be an average of 5 miles from home to the picnic area.	A family picnic unit should include: a table and benches; a nearby water supply; cooking facilities available; and sanitary facilities. Picnic areas with individual units, within the City, should have no more than 16 units per acre. Each unit would have a maximum capacity of 8 persons. An organized group picnic area within the city will provide less space per picnicker and a density of 200 persons per acre would be desireable. An additional 1/3 acre for each group area is provided to accommodate 50 cars. Picnic areas on the fringe of the city would have an average density of 8 units per acre with 1 parking space per unit. Wayside rests (along major highways) should have a maximum density of 16 units/acre, with no fewer than 4 units at a single location.
MARINA OR LAUNCHING RAMP	A marina is a comparatively elaborate facility that caters to the needs of the boating enthusiast as well. A launching ramp site or access unit is a facility for the launching and beaching of water craft carried on a trailer.	The size, location, and number of marinas or launching ramps are determined by the estimated number and size of the present and future permanent and transient boats to be accommodated; and by the amount and characteristics of water and land areas available.		A marina should contain the following facilities: boat slips; boat handling equipment; repair and maintenance shops; marine and hardware supply store; boat and gear storage; launching facilities; fuel storage; launching facilities; fuel station; lockers and sanitary facilities; restaurant; clubhouse; motel or boatel; commercial stores; recreational facilities; park, and picnic grounds; spectator area. A launching ramp is a facility capable of launching one boat at a time and serving 125 trailer boats, or storage facilities, berthing, mooring, and the like for 100 non-trailer boats. 75 boats would operate from one access unit on the season's peak day, and 50 boats on an optimum day.
SWIMMING BEACHES	Open space areas contiguous to water safe for swimming. These areas are developed with facilities accessory to swimming and wading. 1 effective foot of shoreline is a linear foot of shoreline contiguous to a 100 foot wide band of water suitable for swimming, with a 200 foot wide strip of beach for sunbathing and play; a 100 foot wide buffer zone for utilities and picnicking; and a 265 foot wide strip for parking, where attendance is dependent on automobiles.	For shoreline swimming, 10 effective feet of shoreline will provide space for 20 persons at one time. For 1000 people in attendance, 25 effective feet of shoreline is needed.	Depends on the location of beach areas relative to population.	The minimum length of beach should be 600 feet with a minimum depth of 150 feet. Beaches longer the 3600' encounter difficulties in administration. Desireable features for a beach are: concession facilities and major centres of activity, walkways, bath-houses, space for out-of-water recreational activities, and a landscaped park to provide a pleasant setting and a buffer for nearby residences.
HIKING TRAILS, BICYCLE TRAILS AND BRIDLE PATHS:	Hiking trails, bicycle trails, and bridle paths are linear forms of open space that accommodate walking, jogging, hiking, bicycle riding, and horseback riding.	Depends on the design of the trail and accessory facilities.	These facilities should be within a 30 to 60 minute drive of residence.	See Detailed Design Standards
GOLF COURSES	A facility that includes a standard size 9 or 18 golf hole layout and also necessary auxiliary facilities.	1 hole should be available to 2,000 population.	Golf courses should be within easy driving distance and accessible via public transit.	See Detailed Design Standards.
VIEWPOINTS	Open space areas with exiting vistas or panoramas	Depends on the attractiveness of the site and the parking facilities.		Each site requires specific design studies for parking, landscaping, etc.

DETAILED DESIGN STANDARDS

NEIGHBOURHOOD SCALE

PLAYGROUND

SPECIFIC SPACE REQUIREMENTS

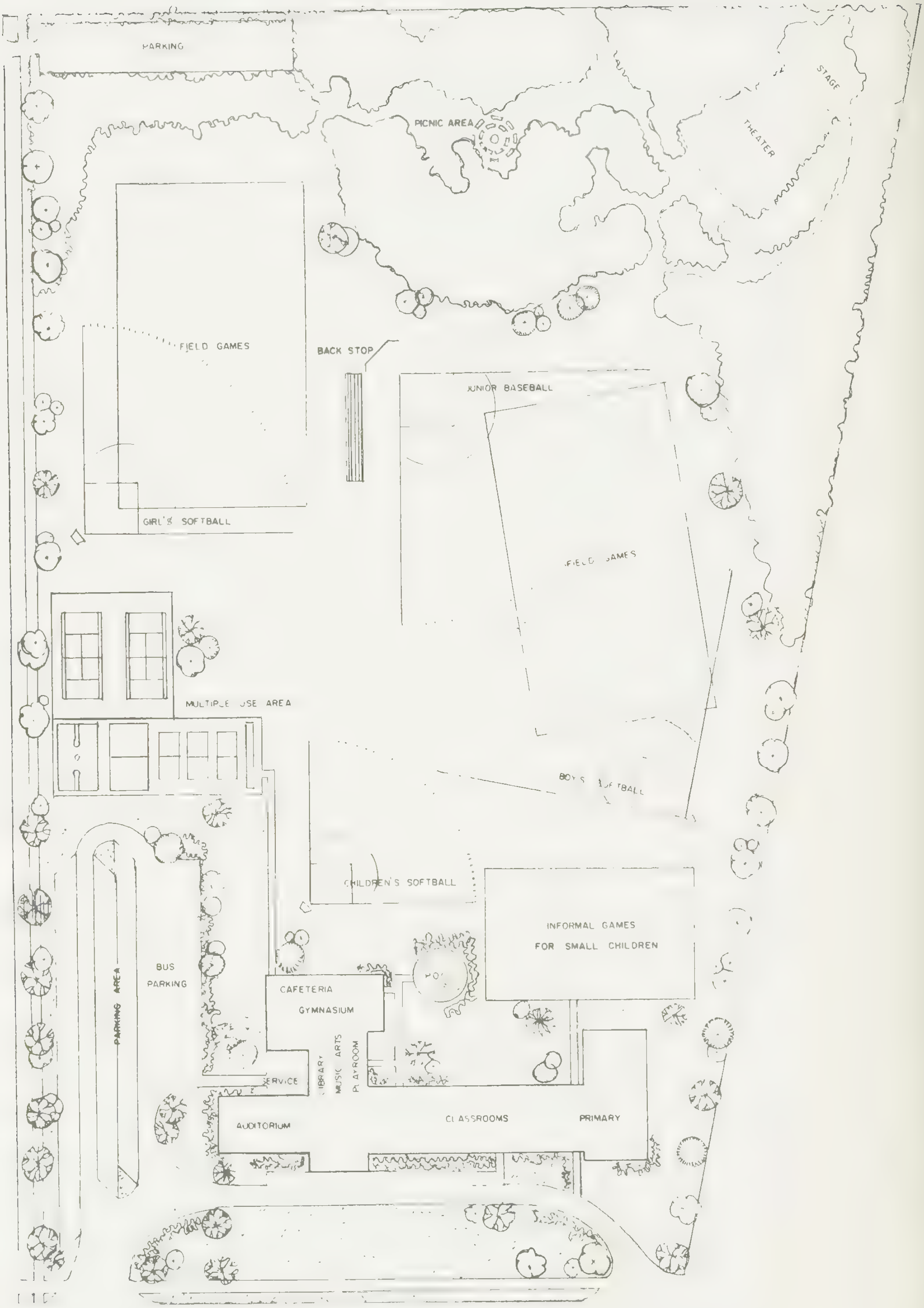
AREA	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
	(Square Feet)	
Totlot	5,000	10,000
Apparatus Area	4,000	8,000
Wading Pool	5,000	10,000
Free Play Area	10,000	25,000
Multi-Use Paved Area	20,000	30,000
Field Games	120,000	180,000
Court Games	40,000	80,000
Quiet Activities	6,000	10,000
Older Adult Areas	3,000	5,000
Shelter House	4,000	8,000
Landscaping	10,000	20,000
TOTAL	277,000 (5.24 Acres)	386,000 (8.29 Acres)

NATURAL ICE RINK

There is a need for the provision of skating rinks. For hockey, some rinks should be approximately 160' x 60'. In Hamilton the climate is such that the most efficient and feasible way to provide skating areas is through the establishment of artificial ice rinks. The permanent boards and paved base would provide areas for ball hockey, floor hockey, and lacrosse in the warmer months.

In areas which are only partially developed and cannot support an artificial rink, or in areas which are beyond the optimum service radii of present artificial rinks, consideration might be given to the provision of natural ice rinks as long as there is a deficiency in ice skating space. (Great care is needed in choosing the type of soil or paved surface for producing good natural ice surfaces.)

NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPLEX



SCALE: 1 inch = 200 feet

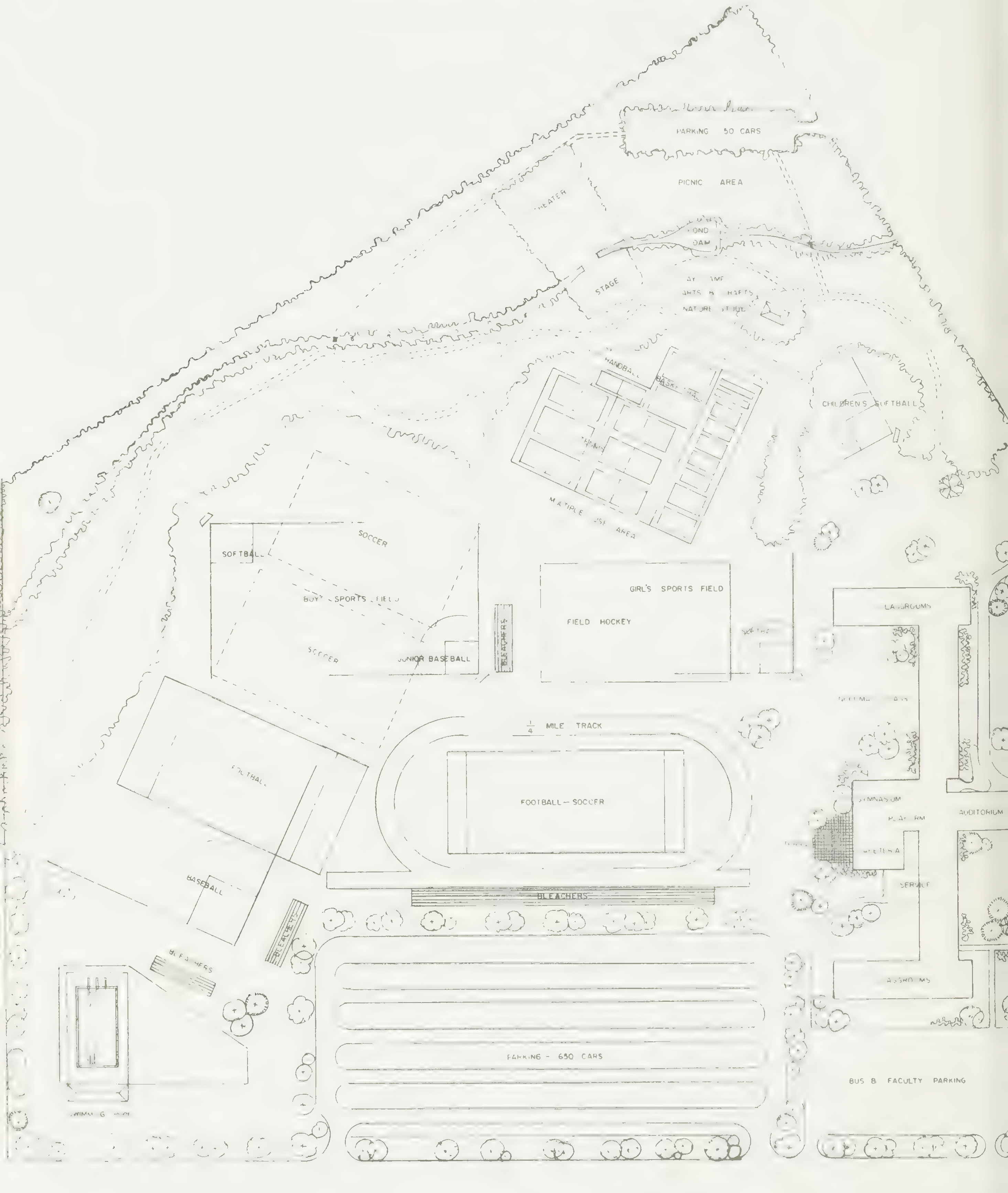
COMMUNITY SCALE

PLAYFIELD

SPECIFIC SPACE REQUIREMENTS

AREA	(ACRES) MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Fields for Baseball, Softball, Football, and Track	8	12
Tennis Courts, Horseshoes, Basketball, Volleyball, and Shuffleboard	1	2
Totlot and Children's Playground	2	3
Area for Lawn Games	1	2
Passive Recreation Area, including Picnic Benches and Tables	1	3
Shelter with Toilets and Drinking Water	1/2	1
Landscaped Buffer Areas	1	2
Swimming Pool with a Bath House	1/2	1
Off-Street Parking Area	1	2
TOTAL	16	28

COMMUNITY COMPLEX



SCALE: 1 inch = 250 feet

CITY-WIDE SCALE

CAMPING SITES

GENERAL CRITERIA

TYPE	DEVELOPMENT	PARKING
En-Route	10 units / acre	1 car space and 1 trailer space / unit
Organizational	5 acres developed with permaent facilities and structures for eating and sleeping to accommodate 100 persons.	Minimum 50 spaces for cars
Group	5 acres: sanitary & basic cooking facilities and open space bedding or tents sufficient to accommodate not more than 50 persons for short periods of time.	Minimum 25 spaces for cars
Family with Tent or Trailer	Four units per acre (unit consists of table, cooking facilities, space for tent or bedding and screening)	1 car space for every unit

Camp sites should be easily accessible by road or trails.

A 10% slope is best for camp sites, with a maximum of a 20% gradient at any one point.

Camp sites should be a minimum of 50 feet apart in order to maintain forest cover and to promote good forest and land management practices

CITY-WIDE SCALE

WINTER SPORTS AREA

Ski Slopes:

These areas require snow-covered slopes facing north with a minimum grade of 10% and a maximum slope of 40% to 50%, with most sloped having gradients of 20% to 35%. (Novice skiers - 10% to 25%; intermediate skiers - 20% to 35%; advanced and experts - 35% +)

Toboggan Slides:

For safe tobogganing slides are a necessity. Slides are best constructed on north-facing slopes and can be shaded with trees to preserve the snow. Temporary slides can be constructed from wood with the sides being 30 inches apart.

Permanent earthen slides can be constructed by digging a trench 30 inches wide and 1 foot deep and packing dirt on the sides of the slide.

The outrun must be level to prevent upsetting.

Lighting is an essential element for night use, with lights 100 feet apart 25 feet above ground, and a maximum of 30 feet from the slide.

Natural Ice Areas

Natural ice areas should be patrolled for safety and cleared of snow when the demand for such ice area is expressed.

Ski-Jump

Ski-jumps for expert competition must be built with accurately determined proportions between height, slope, inrun, location of the take-off, and the slope and and position of the landing.

CITY WIDE SCALE

WINTER SPORTS AREA (continued)

Motorized Sleds

Natural areas should be developed with trails, courses etc. for motorized sleds in order to maximize the enjoyment of people undertaking this activity, and to minimize conflict with other activities and damage to the landscape.

Speed Skating Track

If there is an expressed or potential demand for such a facility, it would be best located in a winter sports area.

HIKING TRAILS, BICYCLE TRAILS AND BRIDLE PATHS

ACTIVITY	DEVELOPMENT	PARKING
Hikes of one day or less	Well defined and maintained trail up to ten feet in width, grades not to exceed 5% average slope with a maximum.	Minimum parking for 25 cars, at one access point. On short scenic, well known trails, the parking area might be expanded to 100 automobile parking spaces
Bicycle Riding	A well graded hard surface of not greater than a 2% slope	-----------------
Rides of one day or less	Well-graded wide tracks with interconnecting loop trails and numerous access points. Average grade should be 5% and not exceed 15%	A minimum space for 10 cars and stock trailers, and a loading ramp or platform.

CITY WIDE SCALE

GOLF COURSES

STANDARD 18 - HOLE COURSE

Minimum Length	6,200 yards
Good Average Length	6,500 yards
Championship Length	6,700 to 6,900 yards

MINIMUM ACREAGE	MAXIMUM ACREAGE
110 A	120 A (Gently rolling terrain)
	140 A (Rough terrain)

Parking: 200 automobiles

STANDARD 9 - HOLE COURSE

MINIMUM ACREAGE	MAXIMUM ACREAGE
50 A	90 A

Parking: 100 automobiles

The acreages include necessarily auxiliary facilities such as a clubhouse, restaurant, and parking area.

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